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VOLUNTARY SECTOR AT RISK:
UPDATE 1983

A Background Paper
for the Conference,
How to Strengthen the
Voluntary Sector in Hard Times

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The Unfolding of Canadian Social Development Policy Through the 1960s

Social development up to fairly recent times was conditioned by the 1930s depression and the political and economic programs that emerged in response to the political demands generated by the depression experience, as well as to prevent its reoccurrence. Foremost amongst these was a commitment to full employment and fiscal management, monetary and economic development policies that would sustain the continuous economic growth that would generate full employment. Also included in the post-War economic and political program was a social security system that would cover many of the individual risks -- unemployment, sickness and ill health and old age -- incurred by individuals in an industrialized world, as well as to sustain consumer demand in times of slack growth.

That social security system took nearly 30 years to develop. Canada's system of family allowances, a federal unemployment insurance system, federal-provincial cost-sharing of means-tested old-age pensions provincial workmen's compensation in all nine provinces and welfare benefits for single mothers in five of the nine provinces were in effect at the end of World War II. Further development was very sparce up until the mid-1960s, consisting of shared federal-provincial funding of universal hospital insurance, the federal old-age pension and joint federal-provincial funding of a variety of welfare assistance programs for groups such as single mothers, the elderly and blind and disabled persons under provincial administration.

Much of our social security and human services systems were put in place in the 1960s, a period of unprecedented economic growth, expansion in governmental revenues and labour militancy. The Canada/Quebec Pension Plan and a guaranteed annual income (Guaranteed Income Supplement) for the elderly were initiated. The implementation of medicare in the 1968 to 1970 period completed the universal health insurance system. In 1966 the Canada Assistance Plan combined all of the categorical welfare assistance programs into one, eliminating provincial residence requirements, and initiated the development of comprehensive social service programs. Major new programs for subsidizing housing were also implemented in the 1960s. The major expansion of Canada's post-secondary educational system with shared-cost federal-provincial funding was the major piece in human resources development.

Major reforms in Canada's unemployment insurance system were implemented in 1972. By 1973 the proportion of total weeks of unemployment for which workers received compensation increased from 78 per cent to 95 per cent, and the average rate of compensation relative to the average weekly wage increased from just over 32 per cent to nearly 43 per cent. Major programs under which government became the employer of last resort began to be established in 1971 beginning with the Opportunities for Youth programs.

Chipping Away at Canada's Social Security and Human Service System

The system envisaged in his 1943 report to the federal government by Leonard Marsh was no sooner complete than commitment to it declined. Inflation replaced employment as the primary economic concern of government. Budgetary and monetary restraint emerged as the key governmental policy thrusts. They first emerged in 1969 and 1970, but were abandoned by 1972 following the loss of popularity of the Liberal government. They re-emerged in 1975 and many observers take this latter date to be the real turning point in Canada's social development. The unemployment rate went above six per cent in 1975 and has never since gone below it. The governor of the Bank of Canada announced his commitment to monetary restraint in 1975. The Anti-Inflation Board was also established in 1975.

Social Program Cutbacks

Integral to the demise of the 1945 - 1975 social development program has been governmental cutbacks in social program spending. A reduction in overall governmental spending, with the supposed objective of making room for expansion of the private sector, and in particular the reduction of social spending because it contributes to a diminution in work incentives, has emerged as the major concern of both federal and provincial governments. Table 1 shows that combined federal-provincial spending on all social programs declined from 20.1 per cent of GNP in 1975 to 19.4 per cent in 1981. Data for 1982 are not yet available.

Table 1

Federal-Provincial Spending on
Social Programs, 1975 - 1981

	Per Cent of GNP		
	Federal	Provincial	Total
1975	9.7	10.4	20.1
1977	9.5	10.6	20.1
1979	9.2	9.8	19.0
1980	8.4	11.1	19.5
1981	8.0	11.4	19.4

Source: Federal and Provincial Estimates.

Most of the decline occurred in the years 1975 to 1979, and the federal and provincial governments shared equally in social spending cutbacks.

Federal Social Program Cutbacks

The federal government has taken the lead in cutbacks since 1979. Social program spending by the federal government declined from 9.7 to 9.2 per cent GNP from 1975 to 1979. In the two years from 1979 to 1981 it declined to 8.0 per cent of GNP. Hardly any programs have escaped the cutback scalpel.

Reductions in transfer payments to individuals, and the undercutting of the individual social security net have been the major means by which the federal government has cut social program costs. In 1981 federal unemployment insurance payments would have been over $3 billion higher had a series of changes aimed at both reducing accessibility and benefit levels not been implemented in the 1976 to 1979 period. The indexation of family allowances has been undercut so many times that the 1983 benefits are already 30 per cent less than they would have been had indexation been maintained throughout the past decade.

More recently the federal government has focused its efforts on reducing transfer payments to the provinces, principally for health and post-secondary education programs. Cost-sharing of these programs was replaced by an indexed block grant in 1977. A revenue guarantee which was included in five year federal-provincial fiscal arrangement agreements in 1972 and in 1977 was removed from the 1982 agreement, a saving of over a billion dollars a year for the federal government. The federal share of five major social programs was 48 per cent in 1975, had reduced to 41 per cent in 1981 and is projected to decrease to 38 per cent by 1987 even without further changes.

While most social programs, aside from transfer payments to individuals, are administered by the provinces, albeit with considerable federal assistance, a few, including numerous housing programs, manpower training and removal allowances and the like, health research and social services research and development, environmental health programs, meat and drug inspection, social service and health programs for Canada's native peoples and so forth are administered directly by the federal government. From 1975 through 1981 real spending on these programs declined by about 45 per cent.

Provincial Social Program Cutbacks

Table 1 indicates that provincial spending on social programs declined from 1975 to 1979. It increased significantly from 1979 to 1981, from 9.8 per cent of GNP to 11.4 per cent in 1981. Two factors are responsible for this increase. First, many provinces had already cut programs to the bone by 1979. There was little room for further cutbacks. Ontario Treasurer Frank Miller indicated that this was the case with respect to health programs in his 1979 budget speech. Secondly, Canada's health care system, led by doctors and medical practitioners, has put incredible pressures on provincial governments to increase sagging support for the health care system and in particular medical practitioners' incomes.

As will become apparent below increases in provincial support for the various programs varies considerably. Of most interest for Torontoians is that Ontario appears to be at the bottom of the provincial heap.

Social Program Cutbacks in Ontario

Ontario stands out with respect to its sister provinces in almost all respects as a low per capita spender on social programs. As well, social program cutbacks have been greater than in most of the other provinces in the 1975 to 1981 period.

Ontario, as is shown in Table 2, ranked 10th in the 1975 - 1981 period in changes in per capita spending on social programs. Its spending level in 1981 ranked ninth amongst the ten provinces, fourth for health programs, eighth for education programs and sixth for social welfare programs.

Table 2

Ontario Per Capita Spending
on Social Programs and Rank

All	$	Rank
1975	902	7
1981	1,496	9
Change	594	10
Health		
1975	385	4
1981	667	4
Change	282	5
Education		
1975	326	6
1981	500	8
Change	174	9
Social Welfare		
1975	190	5
1981	330	6
Change	140	7

Sources: Provincial Accounts (1975);
Provincial Estimates (1981).

Ontario's 10th place ranking with respect to increases in social program spending does not improve at all if one examines increases in spending and increases in gross provincial expenditure

(equivalent to GNP for Canada). Ontario still ranks tenth (Table 3).

Table 3

Growth in G.N.P. and
Social Program Spending
by Province, 1975 - 1981

	(1) Per Cent Growth in G.N.E.	(2) Per Cent Growth in Social Program Spending	(3) Ratio 2:1	Rank
Newfoundland	99.3	68.7	0.69	9
Prince Edward Island	94.2	78.3	0.83	6
Nova Scotia	81.5	83.3	1.02	2
New Brunswick	80.3	85.4	1.06	1
Quebec	90.6	81.1	0.90	3
Ontario	91.4	61.1	0.67	10
Manitoba	81.2	63.0	0.78	7
Saskatchewan	117.2	100.3	0.86	4
Alberta	147.0	110.8	0.75	8
British Columbia	114.6	96.8	0.84	5

Sources: Statistics Canada, Provincial Economic Accounts (1975 - 1980); Conference Board in Canada, Quarterly Provincial Forecasts (December 1981); and Provincial Accounts and Provincial Estimates.

Of special interest to the voluntary social service sector in Toronto is Ontario's spending under the Canada Assistance Plan. Annual federal reports on federal assistance to the various provinces provide the most consistent data series in this respect.* These data are summarized in Tables 4 through 6. In both 1971 and 1975 the per capita social assistance income of welfare recipients was 15 per cent higher in Ontario with respect to Ontario's per capita income than was the case for Canada as a whole. By 1979 Ontario's per capita social assistance incomes were 15 per cent less than for Canada as a whole.

*A further advantage of federal reports in this respect is that they implicitly adjust for municipal contributions, which are more extensive in Ontario than many other provinces.

Table 4

Per Capita Income of
Social Assistance Recipients
as Per Cent of
Provincial Average Per Capita Income,
Ontario and Canada
1971, 1975 and 1979

	1971	1975	1979
Ontario	23	20	17
Canada	20	17	20

Sources: Canada Assistance Plan, Annual Reports (1971, 1975 and 1979) and Statistics Canada, Social Security - National Programs (Volume 6), Social Allowances and Social Services, 1982 (Catalogue 96 - 510).

From 1975 to 1980 the average annual benefits for social assistance recipients increased by 41.4 per cent in Ontario and by 62 per cent in Canada. Ontario's assistance increased at about 80 per cent the rate of increase in consumer prices, while per capita social assistance incomes in Canada as a whole increased at a faster rate than consumer inflation. Ontario moved from fifth rank in 1975 to ninth rank in 1980, and there is no indication that it has improved in the two years since.

Federal payments to Ontario for social services increased by over 77 per cent from 1975 to 1980, but Ontario remained in eighth place in per capita payments as payments to all ten provinces increased by over 115 per cent in these five years in which most of Canada made significant progress in developing social services.

Table 5

Indicators of Provincial (Ontario) Effort,
Welfare Assistance and Social Services

	Average Annual Benefits Per Recipient			
	1980*	Rank	Per Cent Change 1975 - 1980*	Rank
Ontario	$1,860	(5)	41.4	(9)
Canada	1,969		62.0	

	Federal Payments for Welfare Services and Child Welfare Services			
	Per Capita 1980*	Rank	Per Cent Change 1975 - 1980*	Rank
Ontario	$14.63	(8)	77.5	(8)
Canada	20.02		115.5	

Source: Canada Assistance Plan, Annual Reports (1975 and 1980).

*1975 data are for year ending March 31, 1976, and 1980 data are for year ending March 31, 1981.

If one examines all social services, federal payments to Ontario were just slightly over 20 per cent of the national total in 1980. Ontario's income is over 40 per cent of the nation's; so Ontario's effort in 1980, vis-a-vis the other nine provinces, was about one-half. It was .59 in 1975. In only one area - child welfare - did Ontario's effort increase in the 1975 to 1980 period vis-a-vis the nation as a whole. Here the effort increased from .57 of the national average in 1975 to .89 in 1980, coinciding with Ontario's major effort in child welfare which it initiated in 1974. Ontario's efforts with respect to homes for special care was .33, health care .10, welfare services .57 and work activity programs .26. Restraints in social services spending are a recent phenomenon. From 1972 to 1978 increases in Ontario's social services spending were greater than for Canada as a whole. There were no limits to the extent to which the federal government would share costs. It is only since 1978 that Ontario has apparently decided that 50 per cent dollars are dear. The level of real spending (after accounting for CPI inflation) increase for 1978/1979 to 1980/1981 was 2.9 per cent, while that for the remaining nine provinces was around 16 per cent. It is this

very low level of increases in real spending levels that first alerted the Social Planning Council to undertake the fact-finding study that resulted in the report, The Voluntary Sector at Risk which is described below.

Table 6

Indicators of (Ontario)
Provincial Social Services Effort
by Type, 1975 and 1980

	Effort Index	
	1975	1980
Homes for Special Care	.51	.33
Child Welfare	.57	.89
Health Care	.15	.10
Welfare Services	.90	.57
Work Activity	.31	.26
Total	.59	.50

Source: Canada Assistance Plan, Annual Reports (1975/1976 and 1980/1981).

The Social Contract Gives Way to the New Order

The post-War model that prevailed up until the mid-1970's may be labelled the period of the social contract. The state agreed to sustain an economic milieu conducive to full employment, as well as a social security and human services system that would ensure workers against major risks associated with industrial life: old age; sickness and injury; and unemployment. Business and industry supported the social security system in principle because it would also act as an automatic stabilizer and sustain consumer demand during economic downturns. This social contract, as many observers have called it, encouraged the maintenance of social relations which the 1930's depression and World War II had put in jeopardy.

The conditions necessary for the maintenance of this social contract or at least many of its provisions are no longer present. Infla-

tion, generated in part by the kind of wage demands that full employment ultimately encouraged, replaced unemployment as the primary economic concern of government. Reducing inflation legitimated both high unemployment and monetarism, restriction of money supply increases. Both high unemployment and high interest rates would reduce wage demands. Reduced government spending, especially social spending, would provide room for the private sector to expand and grow, as well as provide increased incentives to work.

The change in societal objectives turned all previously held government policies on their head. High unemployment replaced low unemployment. High interest rates that discouraged spending replaced low interest rates. Where once the social security system was viewed as enhancing the quality of life which in turn increased the incentive to work, it was now viewed to be diminishing work incentives. Where once labour and the legitimation of existing industrial relations was one of society's main concerns, now additional profits and capital accumulation would move up on the community priority list.

Some would characterize the new society to be a perverse one. Investors would be encouraged to work harder by having their taxes reduced and profits increased. Workers would be encouraged to work harder by having their wages reduced. In short, the community's values were turned around 180^{o}.

What we are describing is obviously only a tendency. The social security system is still in place even if spending on it falls $4 or $5 billion dollars short of what it would have been if the social program cutbacks had not occurred, and hardly anyone has called for its full abandonment. The political left say that the social security and human services systems have been eroded in a significant way. The current government claims that the social security system has been maintained, and they cite the current deficit and level of unemployment insurance and welfare assistance payments as evidence for their point of view.

It is a tendency about which we must however be extremely exercised. The level of human misery is already way too high. In Ontario

at least, real welfare assistance rates after adjusting for consumer inflation have declined too far from an already inadequate level and the level of social service provision is too far below levels in other provinces. Social program cutbacks have hurt too many innocent people.

Eight Roman Catholic bishops on the social affairs committee of the Canadian Council of Bishops have already indicated that the nation's priorities must be turned back to where they were only a decade ago. Every community, including the voluntary social service agencies, must do their best to transform local agendas.

The Voluntary Social Service Sector in Metropolitan Toronto

It was the perception that the historic period of social service expansion associated with the initial developmental phase of the Canada Assistance Plan had come to an end that motivated the Social Planning Council in 1980 to undertake a survey of trends in the revenues of voluntary social service agencies and their staffing and service levels. The report which eventually resulted from this study was entitled Voluntary Sector at Risk: Trends in Government Support of the Voluntary Social Service Sector in Metropolitan Toronto. Its conclusions and central findings are worth repeating:

Our two central hypotheses are supported by the survey and study results. Transfers of government funds to agencies and organizations in the voluntary social service sector continued to increase as a proportion of total revenues for the sector through the mid-1970s.

Since the mid-1970s government spending restraint has adversely affected the voluntary social service sector, especially in the last two to three years. After adjusting for inflation total revenues for the sector declined in 1979 and 1980. Relative decreases in revenues were led by decreases in funding from the government sector. These decreases in government funding amounted to an erosion of 15 per cent in the government funding base in the two year period from 1979 to 1980.

The impact of government spending restraint manifests itself in several ways. First, there is the elimination or major cuts in government programs delivered by the voluntary social service sector. Federal government departments were the most commonly involved in these instances.

Secondly, and more common, fees-for-service for programs delivered by voluntary social service agencies were restrained in such a way that fee increases failed to match inflation in costs. Agencies have coped with this tendency in several ways. They have curtailed the least necessary program components. They have increased staff work loads. They have restrained staff wage increases.

Third and finally, many of the results of restraint have not manifest themselves at all. In many instances agencies have absorbed the funding reductions by going into deficit financing. In 1980 the projected deficits of United Way agencies were equivalent to six per cent of total revenues.

The primary area for growth of revenues for voluntary social service agencies has been user and client fees. Many agencies are filling the revenue gap left by declining revenues from government and charitable sources by developing new fee-for-service programs. This trend, especially should it continue, raises serious doubts about the ability of the voluntary sector to serve adequately its low income clientele.

Both the results that have manifest themselves thus far, as well as the much more pessimistic results that will obtain when agencies can or will no longer finance relative reductions in government funding by incurring further deficits, lead us to conclude that the voluntary social service sector, as well as many of its clients, are currently "at risk." Major program reductions are "just around the corner." A continuation of trends manifest from 1978 to 1980 projects a bleak future for the agencies and a curtailment of many services performed by these agencies.

During the 1960s and 1970s Toronto voluntary social service agencies became what the British call "quangos," quasi-governmental agencies,

although Canadians still characterize them as non-government agencies. As quasi-governmental agencies, their old masters, the volunteers that comprise their boards and the charitable funding bodies, have been replaced by government. Social program cutbacks and the societal values to which I have alluded above and which underlie the cutback mentality, have made it nearly impossible for voluntary social service agencies, or even coalitions of them, to negotiate or discuss service problems with government. It is this impasse in conversation, not to mention the pressure of meeting increased service (due to higher unemployment and so forth) demands with reduced real resources, that places the voluntary sector at risk.

The Voluntary Sector at Risk Survey was undertaken over the summer of 1980, and it included trends from 1972, the concluding year of Novia Carter's study, Trends in Voluntary Support for Non-governmental Social Service Agencies, for the Canadian Council on Social Development, through 1979, and published in the summer of 1981. The data in it are therefore over three years old. In an attempt to ascertain what had happened in the intervening three years, the Social Planning Council, re-surveyed those agencies replying to the 1980 survey in the summer of 1982.

The Survey Updated

The results of the two Social Planning Council surveys are reported in Appendix A. For all agencies included in the survey, revenue increases in the 1979 - 1981 period were only slightly higher than inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (C.P.I.), 25.6 vs. 23.9 per cent (Table A-1). Government revenues increased by 31.9 per cent, while non-government revenues increased by 20.3 per cent from 1979 to 1981. Client fees continued to increase at a much faster rate than inflation, 35.9 per cent in the 1979 - 1981 period.

The aggregate data clearly show a gradual reduction in increases in agency revenues. The voluntary social service sector can at best be characterized as being in a steady state, while it had remained an expansionary sector up until about 1978.

Disaggregation of the overall data began to reveal some aspects of the very difficult times that some parts of the voluntary social service sector are experiencing. United Appeal (the combination of the United Way, United Catholic Charities and the Jewish Appeal) agencies, which tend to be older, more established agencies, show better revenue experience than non-United Appeal agencies (Table A-2). In the 1979 - 1981 period the United Appeal agencies saw overall revenue increases of 27.4 per cent, while the non-United Appeal agencies' revenue increases were limited to 14.8 per cent, about nine per cent less than the rate of inflation (Table A-3). Government revenues increased by 35.8 per cent for the United Appeal agencies and by only 11.5 per cent for the non-United Appeal agencies.

The type of agency also makes a big difference. Those agencies providing health services seem to have been blessed by continued growth of both government and non-government revenues. Non-health agencies show a much lower growth in revenues (Table A-4), 21.1 per cent for 1979 - 1981, but only 9.8 per cent from 1980 to 1981. Client fees increased by 37 per cent, continuing the trend of fee-producing programs replacing non-fee programs and high fee increases for those programs which have always been at least partially financed by fees. Agencies delivering health services have experienced larger than average revenue increases with respect to nearly every category of revenues. They have been able to increase fees at a rate considerably above the C.P.I., and they also seem to have had better access to direct fund-raising possibilities, foundation grants and the like. Further disaggregation shows that agencies providing employment/vocational training services, housing services and citizenship/immigration services have experienced poor revenue performance, while agencies providing planning services have suffered nearly static current revenues since 1966 (Table A-7).

Agency revenue trends certainly reflect trends in service delivery capability, but there are other indices, chief amongst which is staffing levels, that have the same or greater accuracy (Table A-8). Health agencies experienced over a 13 per cent growth in number of staff from 1979 through 1981. Non-health agencies experienced a four per cent

decline in staff levels. Non-United Appeal agencies saw their staff numbers reduced by 8.2 per cent. About half of the agencies included in the Social Planning Council survey experienced staff decreases. Altogether 61 staff persons were laid off in the 1979 - 1981 period, two-thirds by non-United Appeal agencies. A total of 151 positions, 11.3 per cent of the 1981 total, were lost in the three years from 1979 through 1981, including 62 as a result of phasing out positions and 27 by leaving vacancies unfilled.

Appendix "B" shows similar data for the universe of United Way agencies for the1979 - 1981 period. These data show a similar, but slightly more optimistic picture. The only group of agencies that have for certain experienced revenue increases less than the C.P.I. are the nine planning and information agencies. The next lowest group, those agencies providing services to individuals and families (15 agencies) experienced revenue increases of 27 per cent from 1979 through 1981.

Again, the disaggregated data reveal the most interesting results. Revenues from client fees increased by 37.1 per cent for health services agencies, by 39.8 per cent for agencies providing services to the elderly, by 40.8 per cent for agencies providing group services and by a whopping 150.5 per cent for the six agencies providing primarily child day care facilities. Five agencies with total revenues of over $10 million increased revenues from client fees by over 50 per cent each.

Conclusion

Future activities of the voluntary social service sector in Metropolitan Toronto should probably take place on two levels: 1) that of the larger community; and 2) that involving the services delivered by social service agencies. One level need not have priority over the other. Activities at the two levels can certainly take place simultaneously.

Articulation of policies alternative to those of fiscal and monetary restraint and high unemployment will require a major commitment of resources, but the commitment of these resources is the only possible

way of preventing a worsening in the situation of many of those who are already agency clients. The traditional place of individuals and groups in a societal pecking order dictates no other result. If the profitability of small or marginal businesses becomes a societal priority, as it is, then the minimum wage and, subsequently, welfare rates and unemployment insurance compensation must be maintained at low levels. Only a turn around in the current objectives of Canadian society will reverse this situation.

The articulation of alternative social and economic policies has begun. The statement, "Ethical Reflections on the Economic Crisis," signed recently by eight Roman Catholic bishops is one manifestation of this. The condemnation in the U.S.A. of all but one of the American winners of the Nobel prize for economics of U.S.A. economic policies is another. The enterprise of achieving alternatives can only be energized by similar outspokenness by us all.

The voluntary social service agencies, along with their academic municipal and provincial colleagues, can of course best articulate the need for social services and they are probably able to do so in such a way that support can be generated from outside their ranks. The primary requirement is that they do so in a way that does not appear to be too self-serving. In this way the larger community will be able to support the efforts. The notable condition for the success of such efforts seems to be that activities be conducted either in public or that, if conducted in private, powerful individuals or groups be used as communication agents. Discursive conversations amongst professionals does not seem to have led to much to date.

APPENDIX "A"

The Social Planning Council's Voluntary Sector at Risk Survey

A-1

REVENUES FOR ALL AGENCIES, 1972 - 1981
N = 30

Source of Funds	1972	1976	1979	1980	1981	Per Cent Change 1972 - 1981	1972 - 1976	1976 - 1979	1979 - 1981
	$	$	$	$	$	%	%	%	%
UW/UCC/UJA	4,855,553	6,032,508	7,487,518	7,937,470	8,180,377	68.5	-24.2	24.1	9.3
Federal Grants	110,836	42,928	163,767	151,789	196,353	77.1	61.3	281.5	19.9
Provincial Grants	1,576,969	3,895,009	4,816,868	5,341,727	6,178,841	291.8	147.0	23.7	28.3
Municipal Grants	191,251	722,200	966,933	1,078,141	1,268,577	563.3	277.6	33.9	31.2
Federal Fees	98,803	208,053	289,514	246,180	359,080	263.4	110.6	39.2	24.0
Provincial Fees	1,700,083	3,009,344	5,277,078	6,262,659	7,894,012	364.3	77.0	75.4	49.6
Municipal Fees	1,212,712	2,047,582	2,285,269	2,358,262	2,807,928	131.5	68.8	11.6	22.9
Federal Special Projects	111,107	278,381	388,817	347,285	359,888	223.9	150.6	39.7	-7.4
Provincial Special Projects	54,011	450,952	457,165	307,081	299,601	454.7	734.9	1.4	-34.5
Municipal Special Projects	12,000	34,835	82,325	51,741	64,666	438.9	190.3	136.3	-21.5
Foundation Grants	68,570	40,294	244,034	296,270	396,290	477.9	41.2	505.6	62.4
Membership Fees/Contributions	199,632	358,251	383,343	376,752	496,039	148.5	79.5	7.0	29.4
Endowment	21,236	186,244	151,812	132,327	43,574	105.2	777.0	-18.5	71.3
Investment Income	547,627	826,560	1,280,953	1,443,232	1,639,076	199.3	50.9	55.0	28.0
Membership Organizations	8,500	32,096	128,549	35,192	12,859	51.3	277.6	300.5	-90.0
Direct Fund Raising	966,816	909,840	1,313,300	1,394,361	1,519,361	57.2	-5.9	44.3	15.7
Fees (Non-Government)	1,903,722	3,488,128	5,331,228	6,330,608	7,222,765	279.4	83.2	52.8	35.5
Other	369,139	633,347	1,028,799	1,288,331	1,345,583	264.5	71.6	62.4	30.8
TOTAL	14,009,567	23,196,552	32,077,272	35,379,408	40,284,870	187.6	65.6	38.3	25.6
Total Municipal	1,415,963	2,804,617	3,334,527	3,488,144	4,141,171	192.5	98.1	18.9	24.2
Total Provincial	3,331,063	7,355,305	10,551,111	11,911,467	14,372,454	331.5	120.8	43.4	36.2
Total Federal	320,746	529,362	842,098	745,254	915,321	185.4	65.0	59.1	8.7
Total Government	5,067,772	10,689,284	14,727,736	16,144,865	19,428,946	283.4	110.9	37.8	31.9
Total Other	2,182,520	2,986,632	4,530,790	4,966,465	5,452,782	149.8	36.8	51.7	20.3
C.P.I.						126.0	42.1	28.4	23.9

REVENUES FOR UNITED WAY/UNITED CATHOLIC CHARITIES/
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL AGENCIES, 1972 - 1981
N = 20

Source of Funds	1972	1976	1979	1980	1981	Per Cent Change 1972 - 1981	1972 - 1976	1976 - 1979	1979 - 1981
	$	$	$	$	$	%	%	%	%
UW/UCC/UJA	4,855,553	6,024,708	7,481,018	7,937,470	8,180,377	68.5	24.1	24.2	9.3
Federal Grants	10,929	13,203	140,458	151,489	196,053	1693.9	20.8	963.8	39.6
Provincial Grants	1,179,732	2,987,185	3,709,014	4,193,379	4,937,871	318.6	153.2	24.2	33.1
Municipal Grants	191,251	250,595	316,477	356,602	402,289	110.3	31.0	26.3	27.1
Federal Fees	98,803	208,053	288,139	246,180	359,080	263.4	110.6	38.5	24.6
Provincial Fees	1,599,335	2,837,163	4,933,958	5,887,659	7,509,012	369.5	77.4	73.9	52.2
Municipal Fees	1,092,414	1,872,349	2,119,348	2,358,262	2,807,928	157.0	71.4	13.2	32.5
Federal Special Projects	108,707	278,381	379,817	339,881	359,888	231.1	156.1	36.4	-5.2
Provincial Special Projects	39,011	448,778	411,565	261,205	176,056	351.3	1050.4	-8.3	-57.2
Municipal Special Projects	12,000	34,835	82,325	45,741	64,666	438.9	190.3	136.3	21.5
Foundation Grants	68,570	40,294	196,454	214,296	307,090	347.8	-41.2	387.6	56.3
Membership Fees/Contributions	168,129	294,273	299,026	329,491	397,604	136.5	75.0	1.6	33.0
Endowment	21,236	177,970	127,491	108,327	19,574	-7.8	738.1	-28.4	84.6
Investment Income	401,174	544,667	877,006	1,030,762	1,233,536	207.5	35.8	61.0	40.7
Membership Organizations	8,500	32,096	124,549	35,192	12,859	51.3	277.6	288.1	89.7
Direct Fund Raising	722,513	661,236	759,041	962,097	1,008,111	39.5	-8.5	14.8	32.8
Fees (Non-Government)	1,467,840	2,845,151	4,344,413	4,983,277	5,853,600	298.8	93.8	52.7	34.7
Other	312,530	474,876	870,193	1,097,875	1,158,338	270.6	51.9	83.2	33.1
TOTAL	12,358,227	20,025,813	27,460,292	30,539,185	34,983,932	183.1	62.0	37.1	27.4
Total Municipal	1,295,665	2,157,779	2,518,150	2,760,605	3,274,883	152.8	66.5	16.7	30.1
Total Provincial	2,818,078	6,273,126	9,054,537	10,342,243	12,622,939	347.9	122.6	44.3	39.4
Total Federal	218,439	499,637	808,414	737,550	915,021	318.9	128.7	61.8	13.2
Total Government	4,332,182	8,930,542	12,381,101	13,840,398	16,812,843	288.1	106.1	38.6	35.8
C.P.I.						126.0	42.1	28.4	23.9

A-3

REVENUES OF NON-UNITED WAY/UNITED CATHOLIC CHARITIES/
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL AGENCIES, 1972 - 1981
N = 10

Source of Funds	1972	1976	1979	1980	1981	Per Cent Change			
						1981 - 1972	1976 - 1972	1979 - 1976	1981 - 1981
	$	$	$	$	$	%	%	%	%
UW/UCC/UJA	-	7,800	6,500	-	-	-	-	-16.7	-
Federal Grants	99,907	29,725	23,309	300	300	-99.7	-70.2	-21.6	-98.7
Provincial Grants	397,237	907,824	1,107,854	1,148,348	1,240,970	212.4	128.5	22.0	12.0
Municipal Grants	-	471,605	650,456	721,539	866,288	-	-	37.9	33.2
Federal Fees	-	-	1,375	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Fees	100,748	172,181	343,120	375,000	385,000	282.1	70.9	99.3	12.2
Municipal Fees	120,298	175,233	165,921	-	-	-	45.7	94.7	-
Federal Special Projects	2,400	-	9,000	7,404	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Special Projects	15,000	2,174	45,600	45,876	123,545	723.6	85.5	1997.5	170.9
Municipal Special Projects	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
Foundation Grants	-	-	47,580	81,974	89,200	-	-	-	87.5
Membership Fees/Contributions	31,503	63,978	84,317	47,261	98,453	212.5	103.1	31.8	16.7
Endowment	-	8,273	24,321	24,000	24,000	-	-	194.0	1.3
Investment Income	146,453	281,893	403,947	412,470	405,540	176.9	92.5	43.3	.4
Membership Organizations	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct Fund Raising	244,303	248,604	554,259	432,264	511,250	109.3	1.8	122.9	-7.8
Fees (Non-Government)	435,882	642,977	986,815	1,347,331	1,369,165	214.1	47.5	53.5	38.7
Other	56,609	158,471	158,606	190,456	187,245	230.8	179.9	.1	18.1
TOTAL	1,651,340	3,170,738	4,616,980	4,840,223	5,300,938	221.0	92.0	45.6	14.8
Total Municipal	120,298	646,838	816,377	727,539	866,288	620.1	437.7	26.2	6.1
Total Provincial	512,985	1,082,179	1,496,574	1,569,224	1,749,515	241.0	111.0	38.3	16.9
Total Federal	102,307	29,725	33,684	7,704	300	-99.7	-70.9	13.3	-99.1
Total Government	735,590	1,758,742	2,346,635	2,304,467	2,616,103	255.6	139.1	33.4	11.5
Total Other	478,868	761,219	1,277,030	1,188,425	1,315,670	174.7	59.0	67.8	3.0
C.P.I.						126.0	42.1	28.4	23.9

REVENUES OF ALL NON-HEALTH AGENCIES, 1976 - 1981
N = 42

Source of Funds	1976 $	1979 $	1980 $	1981 $	Per Cent Change 1976 - 1979 %	1976 - 1979 %	1974 - 1981 %	1979 - 1980 %	1980 - 1981 %
UW/UCC/UJA	4,091,451	5,075,835	5,384,812	5,484,989	34.0	24.0	8.1	6.1	1.9
Federal Grants	288,516	392,336	184,526	220,304	-23.6	36.0	-43.8	-53.0	19.4
Provincial Grants	1,980,909	2,641,421	3,183,623	3,602,285	81.9	33.3	36.4	20.5	13.2
Municipal Grants	224,631	345,351	391,987	483,675	115.3	53.7	40.1	13.5	23.4
Federal Fees	199,821	356,329	326,430	463,008	131.7	78.3	29.9	-8.4	41.8
Provincial Fees	763,882	1,251,838	1,608,907	1,785,512	133.7	63.9	42.6	28.5	11.0
Municipal Fees	576,829	759,805	881,062	1,070,532	85.6	31.7	40.9	16.0	21.5
Federal Special Projects	243,219	351,699	281,265	373,685	53.6	44.6	6.3	-20.0	32.9
Provincial Special Projects	415,666	306,844	369,369	322,702	-22.4	-26.2	5.2	20.4	-12.6
Municipal Special Projects	34,835	73,455	66,841	75,229	116.0	110.9	2.4	-9.0	12.5
Foundation Grants	24,291	247,265	180,112	158,350	551.9	917.9	-36.0	-27.2	-12.1
Membership Fees/Contributions	856,659	938,454	1,064,107	1,269,564	48.2	9.5	35.3	13.4	19.3
Endowment	332,308	520,829	691,334	390,715	17.6	56.7	-25.0	32.7	-43.5
Investment Income	537,490	776,668	910,183	1,123,959	109.1	44.5	44.7	17.2	23.5
Membership Organizations	25,816	41,549	6,395	7,982	-69.1	60.9	-80.8	-84.6	24.8
Direct Fund Raising	303,473	666,358	539,847	688,417	126.8	119.6	3.3	-19.0	27.5
Fees (Non-Government)	2,152,116	2,955,906	3,539,600	4,054,375	88.4	37.3	37.2	19.7	14.5
Other Revenue	214,282	410,148	370,833	360,762	68.4	91.4	-12.0	-9.6	-2.7
TOTAL	13,266,194	18,112,090	19,971,233	21,936,032	65.4	36.5	21.1	10.3	9.8
Total Municipal	836,295	1,178,611	1,339,890	1,629,436	94.8	40.9	38.3	13.7	21.6
Total Provincial	3,160,457	4,200,103	5,161,899	5,710,499	80.7	32.9	36.0	22.9	10.6
Total Federal	731,556	1,100,364	792,221	1,056,997	44.5	50.4	-3.9	-28.0	33.4
Total Government	4,728,308	6,479,078	7,294,010	8,396,919	77.6	37.0	29.6	12.6	15.1
Total Other	2,294,319	3,601,271	3,752,811	3,999,749	74.3	57.0	11.1	4.2	6.6
C.P.I.					59.1	28.4	23.9	10.1	12.5

A-5

VOLUNTARY SECTOR REVENUES BY SOURCE,
HEALTH, NON-HEALTH AND TOTAL, 1976 - 1981

	1976	1979	1980	1981	1976 - 1981	1976 - 1979	1979 - 1981	1979 - 1980	1980 - 1981
Health (9)									
Umbrella	2,764,237	3,444,784	3,650,763	3,842,443	39.0	24.6	11.5	6.0	5.3
Government	7,331,204	1,531,149	11,585,453	14,241,125	94.3	43.6	35.2	10.0	22.9
Fees	2,048,857	3,251,560	3,805,471	4,259,329	107.9	58.7	31.0	17.0	11.9
Other	2,298,987	2,945,580	3,500,889	3,838,903	67.0	28.1	30.3	18.9	9.6
Total	14,443,285	20,173,073	22,542,576	26,181,800	81.3	39.7	29.8	11.7	16.1
Other (42)									
Umbrella	4,091,451	5,075,835	5,384,812	5,484,989	34.0	24.0	8.1	6.1	1.9
Government	4,728,308	6,479,078	7,294,010	8,396,919	77.6	37.0	29.6	12.6	15.1
Fees	2,152,116	2,955,906	3,539,600	4,054,375	88.4	37.3	37.2	19.7	14.5
Other	2,294,319	3,601,271	3,752,811	3,999,749	74.3	57.0	11.1	4.2	6.6
Total	13,266,194	18,112,090	19,971,233	21,936,032	65.4	36.5	21.1	10.3	9.8
Total (51)									
Umbrella	6,855,688	8,520,619	9,035,575	9,327,432	36.1	24.3	9.5	6.0	3.2
Government	12,059,512	17,010,227	18,879,463	22,638,044	87.7	41.1	33.1	11.0	19.9
Fees	4,200,973	6,207,466	7,345,071	8,313,704	97.9	47.8	33.9	18.3	13.1
Other	4,593,306	6,546,851	7,253,700	7,838,652	70.7	42.5	19.7	10.8	8.1
Total	27,709,479	38,285,163	42,513,809	48,117,832	73.7	38.2	25.7	11.0	13.3
C.P.I.					59.1	28.4	23.9	10.1	12.5

GOVERNMENT REVENUES BY SOURCE,
VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES, 1976 - 1981

	1976 $	1979 $	1980 $	1981 $	1976 - 1981 %	1976 - 1979 %	1979 - 1981 %	1979 - 1980 %	1980 - 1981 %
Municipal									
Grants	763,351	1,061,865	1,182,778	1,415,561	85.4	39.1	33.3	11.4	19.7
Fees for Service	2,145,004	2,459,561	2,564,660	3,088,462	44.0	14.7	25.6	4.3	20.4
Special Projects	34,835	105,425	66,841	75,226	115.9	202.6	-28.6	-36.6	12.5
Total	2,943,190	3,626,851	3,814,279	4,579,249	55.6	23.2	26.3	5.2	20.1
Provincial									
Grants	4,572,269	5,905,906	6,729,387	7,779,403	70.1	29.2	31.7	13.9	15.6
Fees for Service	3,214,776	5,660,965	6,901,146	8,614,205	168.0	76.1	52.2	21.9	24.8
Special Projects	462,952	494,215	380,053	337,205	-27.2	6.8	-31.8	-24.3	-9.9
Total	8,249,997	12,061,086	14,010,586	16,730,813	102.8	46.2	38.7	16.1	19.5
Federal									
Grants	295,716	463,440	290,131	369,620	25.0	56.7	-20.2	-37.4	27.4
Fees for Service	263,679	419,851	393,930	533,008	102.1	59.2	27.0	-6.2	35.3
Special Projects	306,930	438,999	370,537	425,364	38.6	43.0	-3.1	-15.6	14.8
Total	866,325	1,322,290	1,054,598	1,327,992	53.3	52.6	.4	-20.2	25.9
All Government									
Total Grants	5,631,336	7,431,211	8,202,296	9,564,584	69.8	32.0	28.7	10.4	16.6
Total Fees for Service	5,623,459	8,540,377	9,859,736	12,235,675	116.3	51.9	43.3	15.4	24.1
Total Special Projects	657,342	1,038,639	817,431	837,795	27.4	58.0	-19.3	-21.9	3.2
TOTAL	12,059,512	17,010,227	18,879,463	22,638,054	87.7	41.1	33.1	11.0	19.9
C.P.I.					59.1	28.4	23.9	10.1	12.5

A-7

REVENUE CHANGES BY AGENCY TYPE, 1976 - 1981
($000's)

Source of Revenue	Actual				Pro-jected	Per Cent Change in Revenues:				
	1976	1979	1980	1981	1982	1976 - 1981	1976 - 1979	1979 - 1981	1979 - 1980	1980 - 1981
Health										
UW/UCC/UJA	2,764	3,445	3,651	3,842	4,255	39.0	24.6	11.5	6.0	5.3
Government	7,331	10,531	11,585	14,241	17,542	94.3	43.6	35.2	10.0	22.9
Fees	2,049	3,252	3,804	4,259	4,506	107.9	58.7	31.0	17.0	11.9
Other	2,299	2,946	3,501	3,839	4,127	67.0	28.1	30.3	18.9	9.6
Total	14,443	20,173	22,543	26,182	30,430	81.3	39.7	29.8	11.7	16.1
Education/Recreation										
UW/UCC/UJA	447	595	631	669	732	49.8	33.3	12.4	6.0	6.0
Government	153	175	221	367	451	140.0	14.5	109.6	26.6	65.6
Fees	199	223	308	588	406	315.3	11.9	271.2	139.7	54.9
Other	542	784	805	927	939	26.7	44.7	18.2	2.6	15.2
Total	1,341	1,778	1,965	2,551	2,528	90.2	32.6	43.5	10.5	29.8
Information/Counselling/Welfare										
UW/UCC/UJA	1,992	2,566	2,662	2,775	2,908	39.3	28.8	8.2	3.8	4.2
Government	2,659	3,823	4,286	5,028	6,867	89.1	43.8	31.5	12.1	17.3
Fees	488	808	1,019	1,249	1,544	156.3	65.8	54.6	26.1	22.6
Other	1,424	2,294	2,540	2,591	2,696	81.9	61.1	12.9	10.7	2.0
Total	6,562	9,491	10,508	11,644	14,015	77.4	44.6	22.7	10.7	10.8
Citizenship/Immigration										
UW/UCC/UJA	423	412	522	423	474	-.2	-2.6	2.6	26.7	-19.1
Government	-	26	21	36	40	-	-	38.6	-18.7	70.4
Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	29	51	68	89	100	203.4	73.4	75.0	32.7	31.9
Total	453	489	611	548	614	21.0	8.0	12.0	24:9	-10.3

REVENUE CHANGES BY AGENCY TYPE, 1976 - 1981 (cont.)
($000's)

Source of Revenue	Actual				Pro-jected	Per Cent Change in Revenues:				
	1976	1979	1980	1981	1982	1976 - 1981	1976 - 1979	1979 - 1981	1979 - 1980	1980 - 1981
Housing/Homes for the Aged										
UW/UCC/UJA	560	649	677	705	741	25.9	15.8	8.7	5.8	4.2
Government	486	790	998	1,029	759	112.1	62.6	30.1	26.3	3.1
Fees	1,338	1,705	1,972	1,904	2,194	42.2	27.4	11.6	15.6	-3.5
Other	241	351	246	282	283	16.9	45.4	-19.6	-29.9	14.8
Total	2,626	3,495	3,892	3,919	3,976	49.3	32.4	12.7	12.0	.7
Employment/Vocational Training										
UW/UCC/UJA	293	387	409	438	469	49.6	32.2	13.2	5.8	6.9
Government	1,068	1,377	1,496	1,669	1,961	56.2	28.9	21.2	8.7	11.5
Fees	116	216	239	266	250	130.5	86.7	23.5	10.7	11.5
Other	38	64	51	51	20	35.1	68.0	-19.6	-19.8	.3
Total	1,514	2,042	2,195	2,423	2,699	60.1	34.9	18.7	7.5	10.4
Planning										
UW/UCC/UJA	350	425	442	431	453	23.1	21.3	1.5	4.0	-2.4
Government	362	288	270	269	294	-25.7	-20.4	-6.7	-6.2	-.5
Fees	11	3	2	47	41	317.1	-70.3	1305.0	-39.8	2233.2
Other	20	52	38	51	63	162.6	165.6	-1.1	-27.4	36.1
Total	743	768	752	798	851	7.4	3.4	5.3	-2.2	6.2
TOTAL										
UW/UCC/UJA	6,856	8,521	9,036	9,327	10,077	36.1	24.3	9.5	6.0	3.2
Government	12,060	17,010	18,879	22,638	27,913	87.7	41.1	33.1	11.0	19.9
Fees	4,201	6,207	7,345	8,314	8,941	97.9	47.8	33.9	18.3	13.2
Other	4,593	6,547	7,254	7,839	8,236	70.7	42.5	19.7	10.8	8.1
Total	27,709	38,285	42,514	48,118	55,167	73.7	38.2	25.7	11.0	13.2

UW/UCC/UJA = United Way/United Catholic Charities/United Jewish Appeal

A-8

NUMBER OF STAFF BY AGENCY TYPE, 1974 - 1981

Agency Type	N=	(Part-Time = ½)				Per Cent Change	
		1974	1979	1980	1981	1974 - 1979	1979 - 1981
Health	(9)	614½	795½	845	902	29.4	13.4
Education/Recreation	(9)	74½	73	72½	76	-2.0	4.1
Information/Counselling/Welfare	(15)	213½	274	258	262	28.3	-4.4
Financial/Counselling	(2)	12	12	12	13	0	8.3
Citizenship/Immigration	(2)	5½	4	3	2	-27.3	-50.0
Housing/Homes for the Aged	(5)	25	39	42	21	56.0	-46.2
Employment/Vocational Training	(2)	34½	33½	41½	44½	-2.9	32.8
Planning	(1)	24	19	19	18	-20.8	-5.3
TOTAL	(45)	1,003½	1,250	1,293	1,338½	24.6	7.1
United Way/United Catholic Charities/ United Jewish Appeal	(25)	835½	1,025	1,064	1,132	22.7	10.4
Non-United Way/United Catholic Charities/United Jewish Appeal	(20)	168	225	229	206½	33.9	-8.2
Excluding Health							
United Way/United Catholic Charities/ United Jewish Appeal	(18)	281½	315	305½	314½	11.9	-.2
TOTAL	(36)	389	454½	448	436½	16.8	-4.0

A-9

LOSS OF STAFF BY AGENCY TYPE, 1979 - 1981

Agency Type	N=	1979				1980				1981				1979 - 1981			
		U/V	L/O	P/O	T	U/V	L/O	P/O	T	U/V	L/O	P/O	T	U/V	L/O	P/O	T
Health	(10)	2	0	15	17	3	0	5	8	4	0	5	9	9	0	25	34
Education/Recreation	(4)	3	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6	3	5	3	11
Information/Counselling/Welfare	(26)	2	5	9½	16½	½	1½	3½	5½	9	2	6½	17½	11½	8½	19½	39½
Citizenship/Immigration	(4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3
Housing/Homes for the Aged	(7)	1	9	1	11	0	11	5	16	0	24½	4	28½	1	44½	10	55½
Employment/Vocational Training	(3)	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Planning	(3)	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	2	5
United Way/United Catholic Charities/ United Jewish Appeal		7	1	23½	31½	3½	11½	7	22	13	7	10	30	23½	19½	40½	83½
Non-United Way/United Catholic Charities/United Jewish Appeal		3	17	5	25	0	1	8½	9½	1	23½	8½	33	4	41½	22	67½
TOTAL	(57)	10	18	28½	56½	3½	12½	15½	31½	14	30½	18½	63	27½	61	62½	151

Key: U/V = Unfilled Vacancies
L/O = Laid Off
P/O = Phased Out
T = Total

CHANGES IN SALARIES AND WAGES BY AGENCY TYPE, 1974 - 1981
(CONSTANT $ 1971)

Agency Type	1979 - 81 Positions		Per Cent Negative		Average Annual Change (Per Cent)			
	Profes-sional	Support	Profes-sional	Support	Professional		Support	
					1974 - 1979	1979 - 1981	1974 - 1979	1979 - 1981
Health	25	20	84	60	-1.8	-3.9	-.5	-.4
Education/Recreation	8	12	60	42	-1.2	+.8	+1.6	+3.5
Information/Counselling/Welfare	40	33	65	67	-2.0	-1.2	-.1	-1.8
Housing/Homes for the Aged	8	7	25	43	+7.5	+4.7	+3.3	+3.5
Employment/Vocational Training	5	5	100	40	-.5	-5.7	-1.2	+.2
Other	8	4	62	50	-1.0	-1.9	+.8	+2.0
Total	94	81	68	57	N.A.	-1.6	N.A.	+.1
United Way/United Catholic Charities/ United Jewish Appeal	64	54	69	61	-.9	-1.0	-.1	-.5
Non-United Way/United Catholic Charities/United Jewish Appeal	30	25	67	52	-3.3	-2.6	-2.8	+1.4

Agencies Responding to
Social Planning Council
Survey in 1982

HEALTH, MENTAL HEALTH

United Way Members, 1979

Canadian Hearing Society

Canadian Mental Health Assn.

Canadian National Institution for the Blind - Ontario

The Dellcrest Children's Centre

St. Elizabeth Visiting Nurses Association of Ontario

Victorian Order of Nurses, Metro Toronto

Visiting Homemakers' Assn.

Non-Members

Injured Workers' Consultants

Ontario Mission of the Deaf

Toronto Humane Society

EDUCATION AND RECREATION

United Way Members, 1979

Boy Scouts - Greater Toronto Branch

The Boys' and Girls' Club of Downtown Toronto

Catholic Youth Organization of Toronto

Bernard Betel Centre for Creative Living

Good Neighbours Club

Silent Voice Canada Inc.

Non-Members

Canadian Sunshine Club

Childbirth Education Assn.

Council on Drug Abuse

Islington Centre

INFORMATION, COUNSELLING, SOCIAL WELFARE

United Way Members, 1979

Bond Street Nursery School

Delisle House

Elizabeth Fry Society

Family Service Assn. of Metro Toronto

Jewish Community Centre of Toronto

John Howard Society

Planned Parenthood

St. Christopher House

Victoria Day Care Services

Youth Assisting Youth

Non-Members

Agincourt Community Services Assn.

Aid For New Mothers

Care Ring Bayview

Care Ring Don Mills

Care Ring Rexdale

Care Ring West Toronto

Central Toronto Youth Services

Church Army in Canada

Community Contacts for the Widower

East Metro Youth Services

North York Centre for Youth Services

Oolagen Community Services

Scarborough Support Services

Scott Mission

Society of St. Vincent de Paul

Ward Nine Senior Link

West End Creche Child and Family Clinic

West Hill Community Services

West Metro Senior Citizens Services Assn.

FINANCIAL PROGRAMS AND PENSIONS

United Way Members, 1979

Toronto Hebrew Re-establishment Services

Non-Members

Credit Counselling Services of Metro Toronto

CITIZENSHIP, IMMIGRATION AND NATIVES

United Way Members, 1979

Jewish Immigrant Aid Services of Canada, Central Region

Non-Members

Mission to Seamen

Operation Lifeline

Toronto Chinese Community Services Assn.

HOMES FOR AGED, HOUSING

United Way Members, 1979

Y.W.C.A.

Non-Members

All Saints Church Community Centre

Carefree Lodge

Good Shepherd Refuge

New Horizons Tower

Opportunity House Inc.

St. Hilda's Towers, Inc.

Tenant Hotline

Yorklea Children's Lodges Inc.

EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL

United Way Members, 1979	Non-Members
C.O.S.T.I. - Italian Community Education Centre	Times Change Women's Employment Service
Jewish Vocational Services of Metropolitan Toronto	

FUNDING, PLANNING, CITIZENS AND VOLUNTEERS

United Way Members, 1979	Non-Members
Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto	Children's Service Committee - North York Interagency Council

APPENDIX "B"

Revenues of United Way Agencies

B-1

REVENUE TRENDS OF
UNITED WAY AGENCIES
BY TYPE, 1979 - 1981

		Revenue		Per Cent Change	Per Cent of Total	
		1979 ($)	1981 ($)	(%)	1979 (%)	1981 (%)
Health (15)	United Way	3,261.6	3,524.2	8.1	14.2	11.2
	Government	13,671.9	20,024.8	46.5	59.5	63.7
	User Fees	2,793.8	3,831.6	37.1	12.[illegible]	12.2
	Supplementary Fund Raising	2,420.2	2,812.1	16.2	10.5	8.9
	Other	830.1	1,231.8	48.4	3.6	3.9
	Total	22,977.6	31,424.8	36.8	100.0	100.0
Elderly Services (11)	United Way	625.2	693.1	10.9	27.3	22.1
	Government	1,004.0	1,534.1	52.8	43.8	48.9
	User Fees	421.1	588.6	39.8	18.4	18.8
	Supplementary Fund Raising	171.3	183.3	7.0	7.5	5.8
	Other	68.4	137.6	101.2	3.0	4.4
	Total	2,289.9	3,316.7	37.0	100.0	100.0
Information and Planning (9)	United Way	831.0	863.5	3.9	27.4	25.0
	Government	1,349.3	1,381.6	2.4	44.5	40.0
	User Fees	1.5	22.0	1,366.7	0.5	0.6
	Supplementary Fund Raising	543.8	701.7	29.0	17.9	20.3
	Other	304.2	487.5	60.2	10.0	14.1
	Total	3,029.8	3,456.3	14.1	100.0	100.0
Service to Individuals and Families (15)	United Way	3,584.1	3,997.4	11.5	39.6	34.8
	Government	2,884.7	4,381.8	51.9	31.9	38.1
	User Fees	816.0	973.0	19.2	9.0	8.5
	Supplementary Fund Raising	747.4	702.1	-6.1	8.2	6.1
	Other	1,017.0	1,437.7	41.4	11.2	12.5
	Total	9,049.3	11,492.1	27.0	100.0	100.0

B-1

REVENUE TRENDS OF
UNITED WAY AGENCIES
BY TYPE, 1979 - 1981 (cont.)

		Revenue		Per Cent Change	Per Cent of Total	
		1979 ($)	1981 ($)	(%)	1979 (%)	1981 (%)
Group Services (7)	United Way	2,501.5	2,711.0	8.4	14.6	11.7
	Government	2,870.0	4,053.8	41.2	16.7	17.6
	User Fees	8,630.0	12,151.0	40.8	50.2	52.6
	Supplementary Fund Raising	2,466.2	3,599.8	46.0	14.3	15.6
	Other	718.5	581.3	-19.1	4.2	2.5
	Total	17,186.2	23,096.9	34.4	100.0	100.0
Neighbour-hood Services (15)	United Way	1,070.0	1,177.3	10.0	36.2	28.0
	Government	1,341.8	2,201.6	64.1	45.3	52.4
	User Fees	329.3	412.4	25.2	11.1	9.8
	Supplementary Fund Raising	173.5	322.4	85.8	5.9	7.7
	Other	44.3	91.6	106.8	1.5	2.2
	Total	2,958.9	4,205.3	42.1	100.0	100.0
Child Day Care (6)	United Way	281.7	313.1	11.1	13.1	10.0
	Government	1,625.3	2,259.8	39.0	75.8	72.0
	User Fees	200.3	501.7	150.5	9.3	16.0
	Supplementary Fund Raising	9.5	35.2	270.5	0.4	1.1
	Other	26.9	27.0	0.4	1.2	0.9
	Total	2,143.7	3,136.8	46.3	100.0	100.0
Immigrant Services	United Way	163.6	180.9	10.6	14.7	12.6
	Government	679.5	951.3	40.0	61.2	66.4
	User Fees	21.0	19.1	-9.0	1.9	1.3
	Supplementary Fund Raising	193.0	197.6	2.4	17.4	13.8
	Other	52.8	82.8	56.8	4.8	5.8
	Total	1,109.9	1,431.7	29.0	100.0	100.0